What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating a proliferative disorder in a subject, comprising administering a proliferation-inhibiting amount of a single-stranded oligonucleotide to the subject, wherein said single-stranded oligonucleotide is capable of binding to one or more DNA-binding proteins or RNA primers in the subject, thereby treating the proliferative disorder.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the single-stranded oligonucleotide is randomly generated.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the single-stranded oligonucleotide is from about 2 to about 40 bases in length.

4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the single-stranded oligonucleotide is from about 7 to about 25 bases in length.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the proliferative disorder is a cancer.

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the cancer is randomly selected from the group consisting of leukemia, lung cancer and melanoma.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the single-stranded oligonucleotide is administered with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is procaine.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein the subject is a human.

10. A method according to claim 1, wherein the DNA-binding proteins are single-stranded DNA binding proteins.

11. A method according to claim1, wherein the DNA-binding proteins are selected from the group consisting of RNA polymerases, transcription factors, activators, repressors

and regulatory proteins.

12. A method for modulating transcription in a cell, comprising administering an oligonucleotide to cells, wherein the oligonucleotide consists essentially of one or more regulatory elements, wherein the one or more regulatory elements are capable of binding a DNA-binding protein.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the one or more regulatory elements is selected from the group consisting of RNA polymerase-binding elements, transcription factor-binding elements, activator-binding elements, repressor-binding elements, GC-rich regions and single-stranded nucleotide binding protein-binding elements.

14. A method according to claim 12, wherein the oligonucleotide is from about 5 to about 40 bases in length.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein the oligonucleotide is from about 7 to about 25 bases in length.

16. A method according to claim 12, wherein the cell is a mammalian cell.

17. A method according to claim 12, wherein the cell is a tumor cell.

18. A method according to claim 12, wherein the cell is a human cell.

19. A method according to claim 12, wherein the oligonucleotide is administered with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is procaine for subcutaneous injection.

21. A method according to claim 12, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises the sequence tattaaggggcctggccccttaata (SEQ. ID NO. 7).